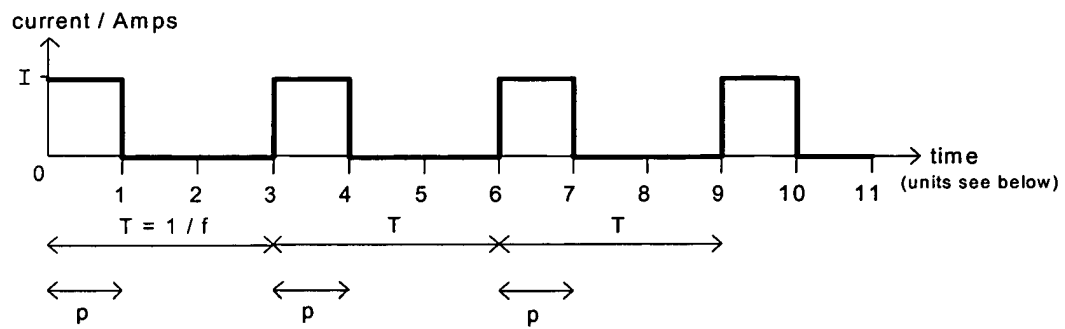


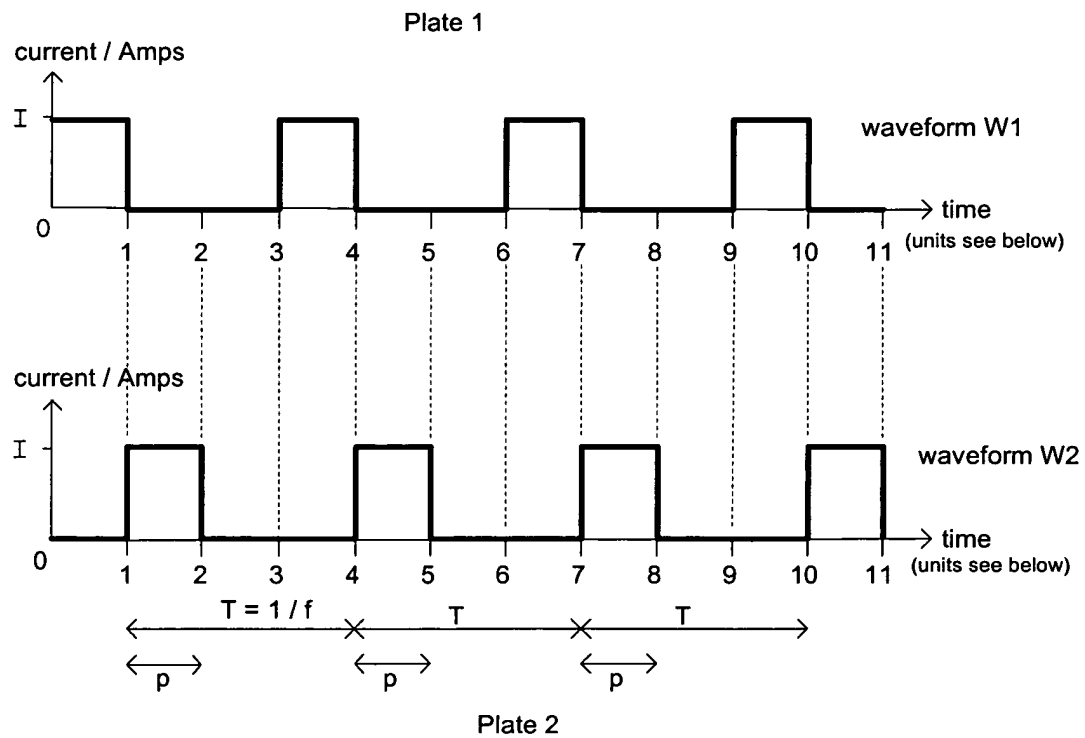
figure 1: current frequency



$$f = c / (3 a) = \text{drive frequency in Hz}$$

$$p = \text{pulse duration} = T / 3, \text{ where } T = 1 / f$$

figure 2: phasing chart



$$f = c / (3 a) = \text{drive frequency in Hz}$$

$$p = \text{pulse duration} = T / 3, \text{ where } T = 1 / f$$

figure 3: x and z separation of 2 segments, ie segment pair

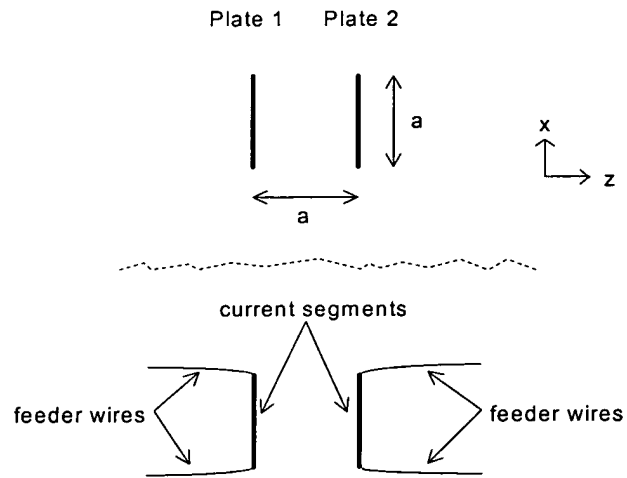


figure 4: x and z separations of neighboring segments

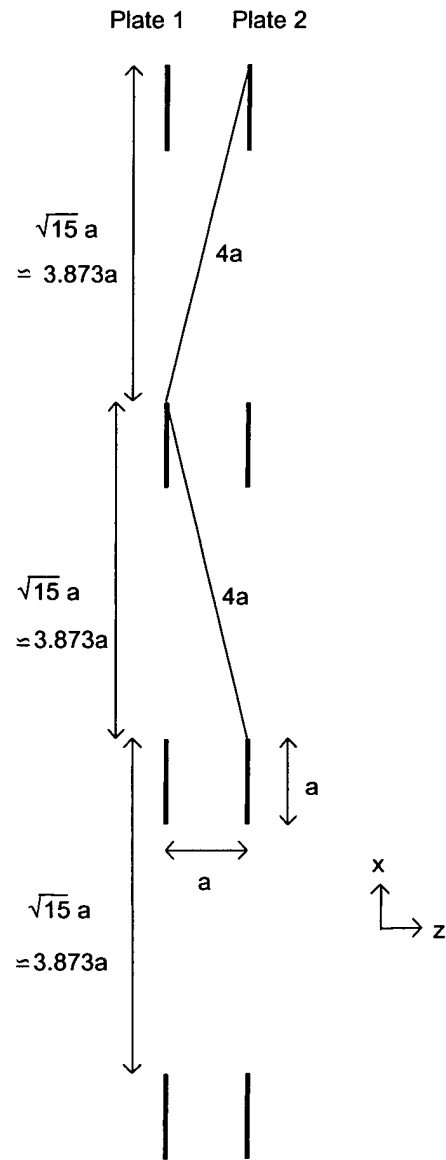


figure 5: x and y separations in a single plate

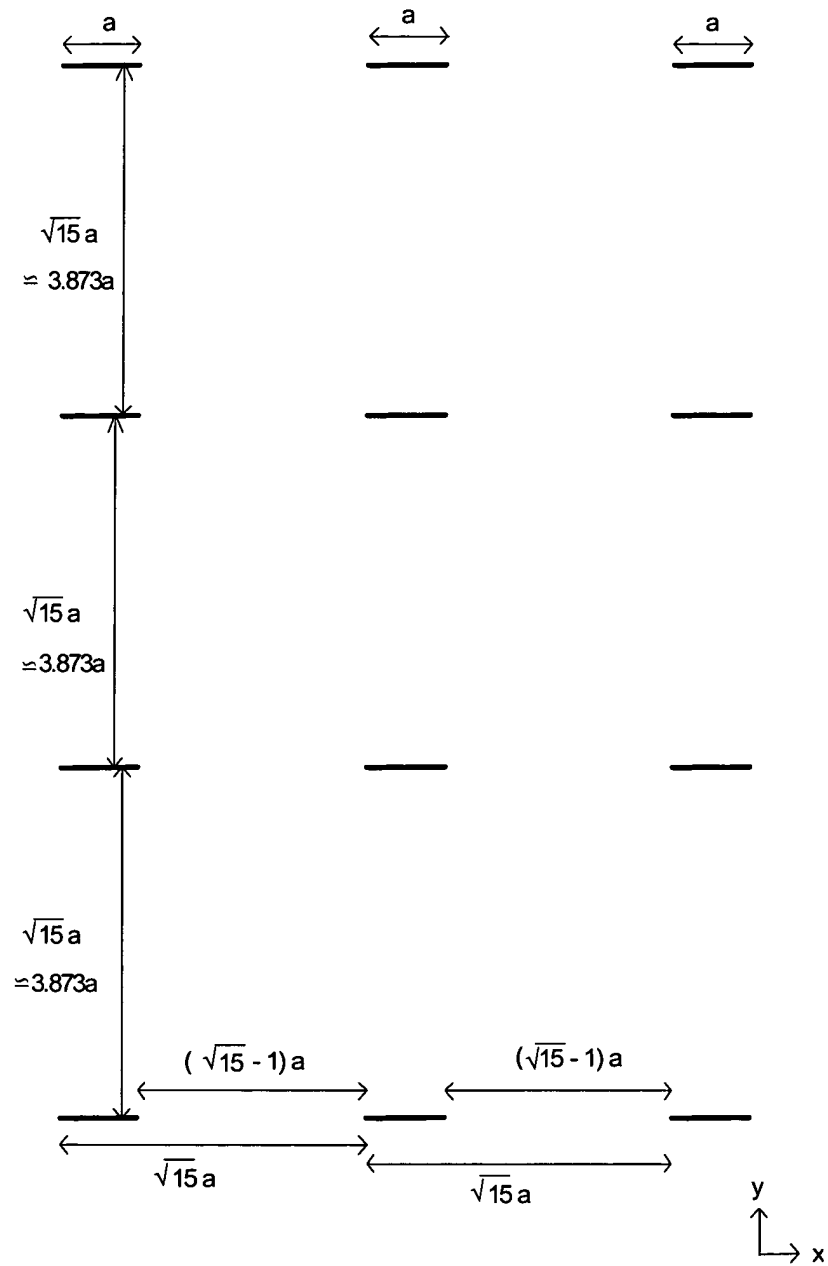


figure 6: z and y separation in two plates

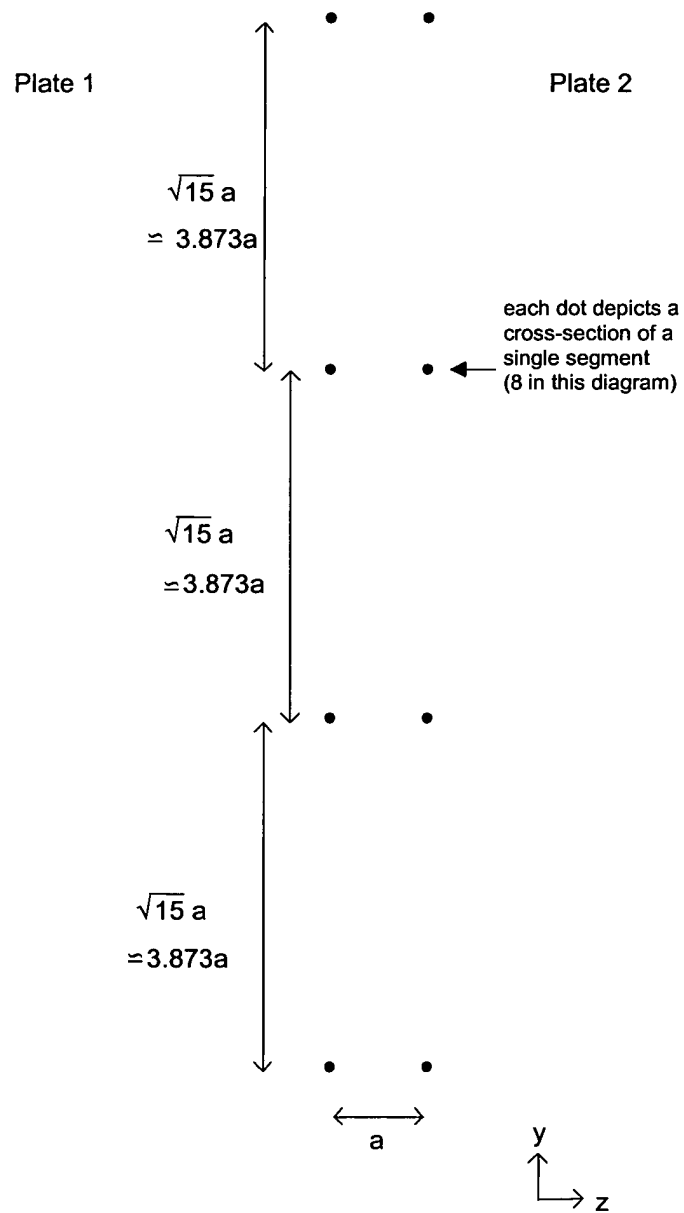


figure 7: perspective view of the two plates

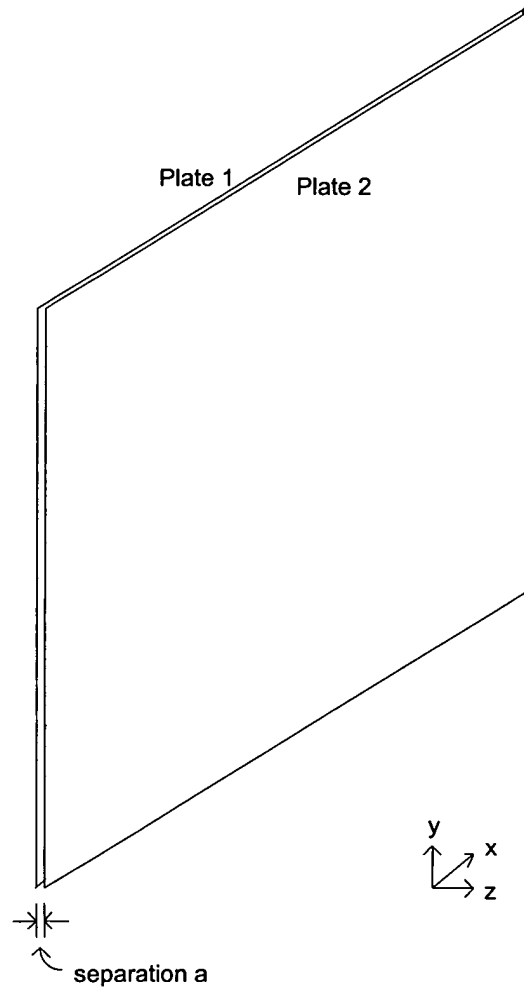


figure 8: close-up perspective view of the two plates and current segments

Distance 'a' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales. Typical values for 'a' would range from 1 cm to 1 km

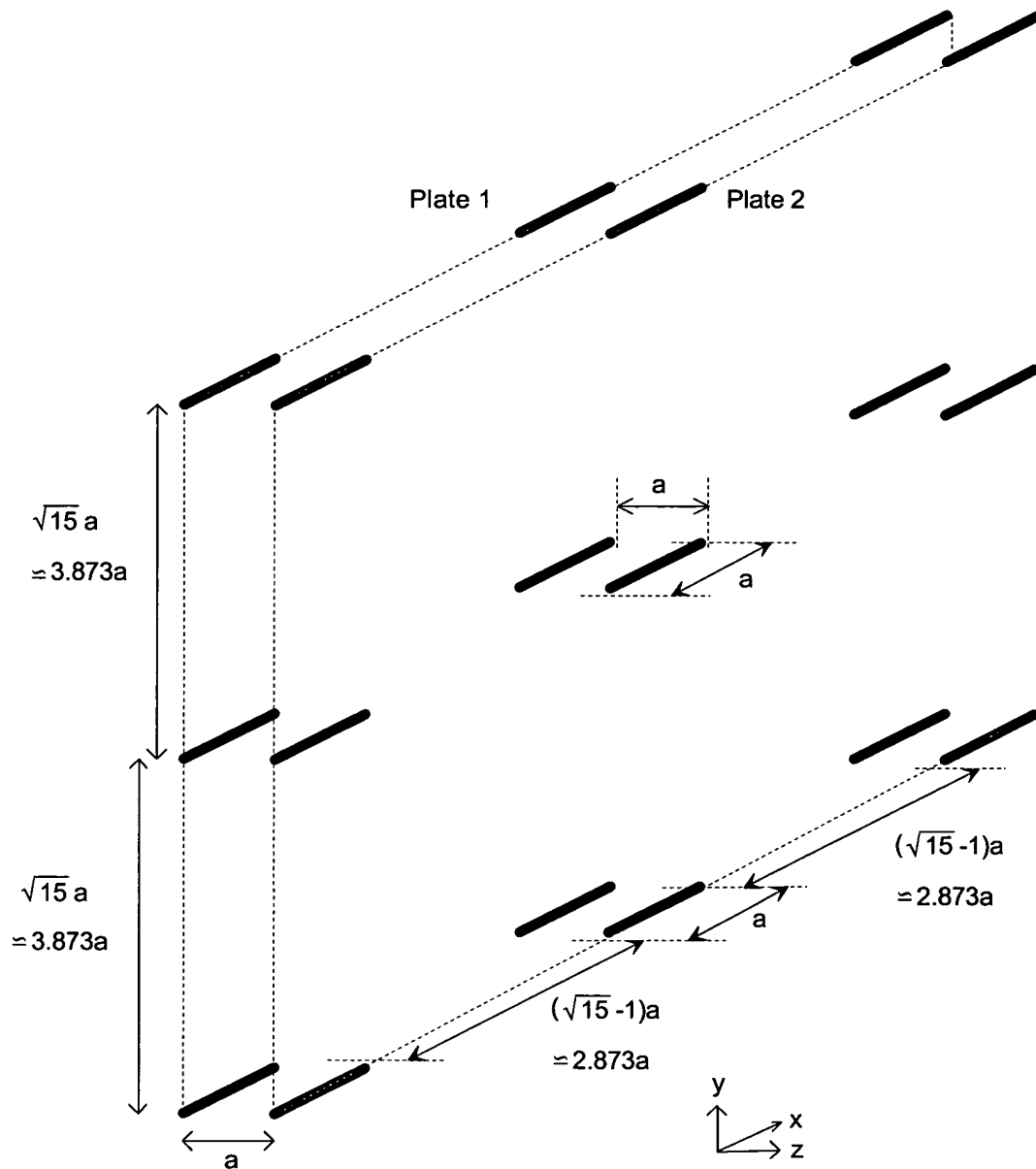




figure 9: m-n segment distance relationship

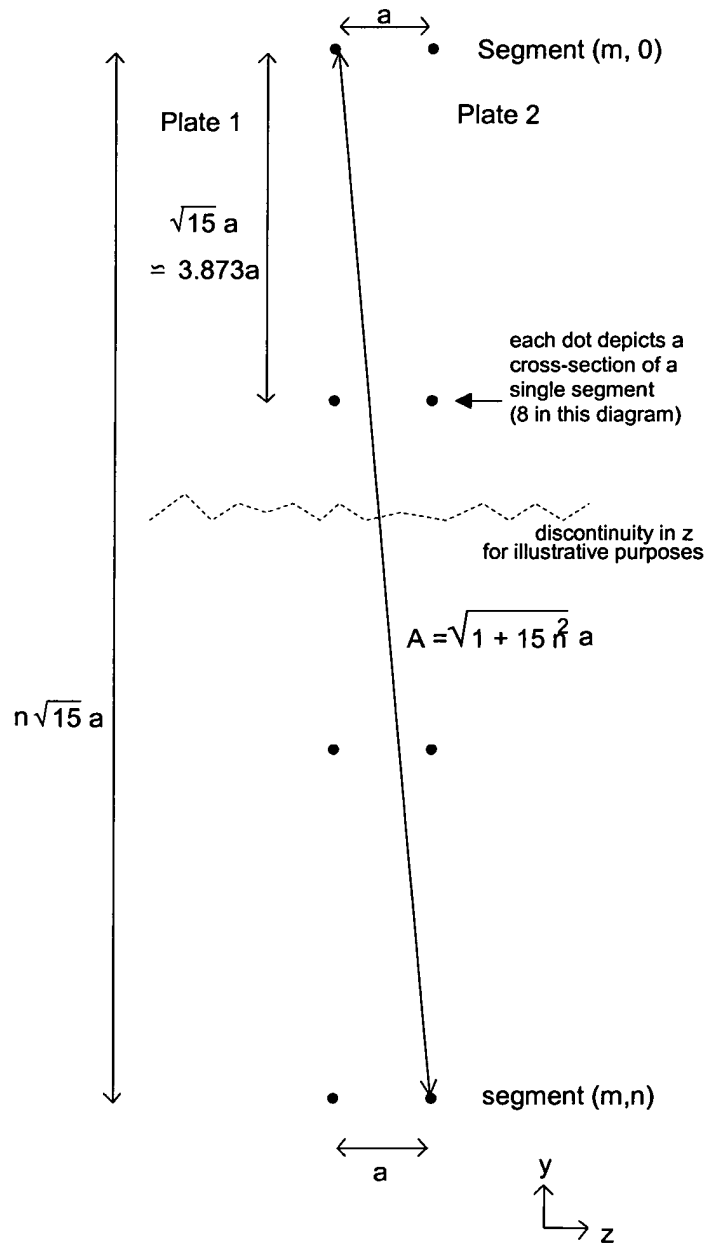
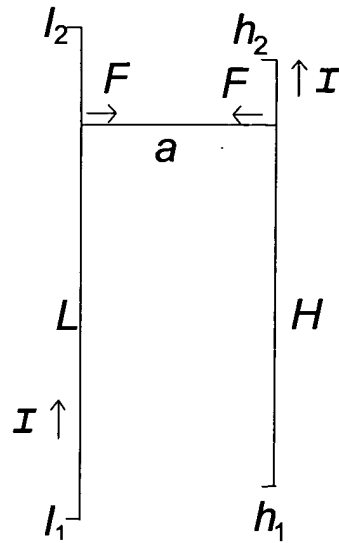


figure 10: Force between current-carrying conducting wires



$I$  current in the wires

In this theoretical description, the values of  $a$ ,  $h_1$ ,  $h_2$ ,  $l_1$ ,  $l_2$  and  $I$  are variable

figure 11: Plate 1 (0,0) to Plate 2 (m,n) segment distance, B

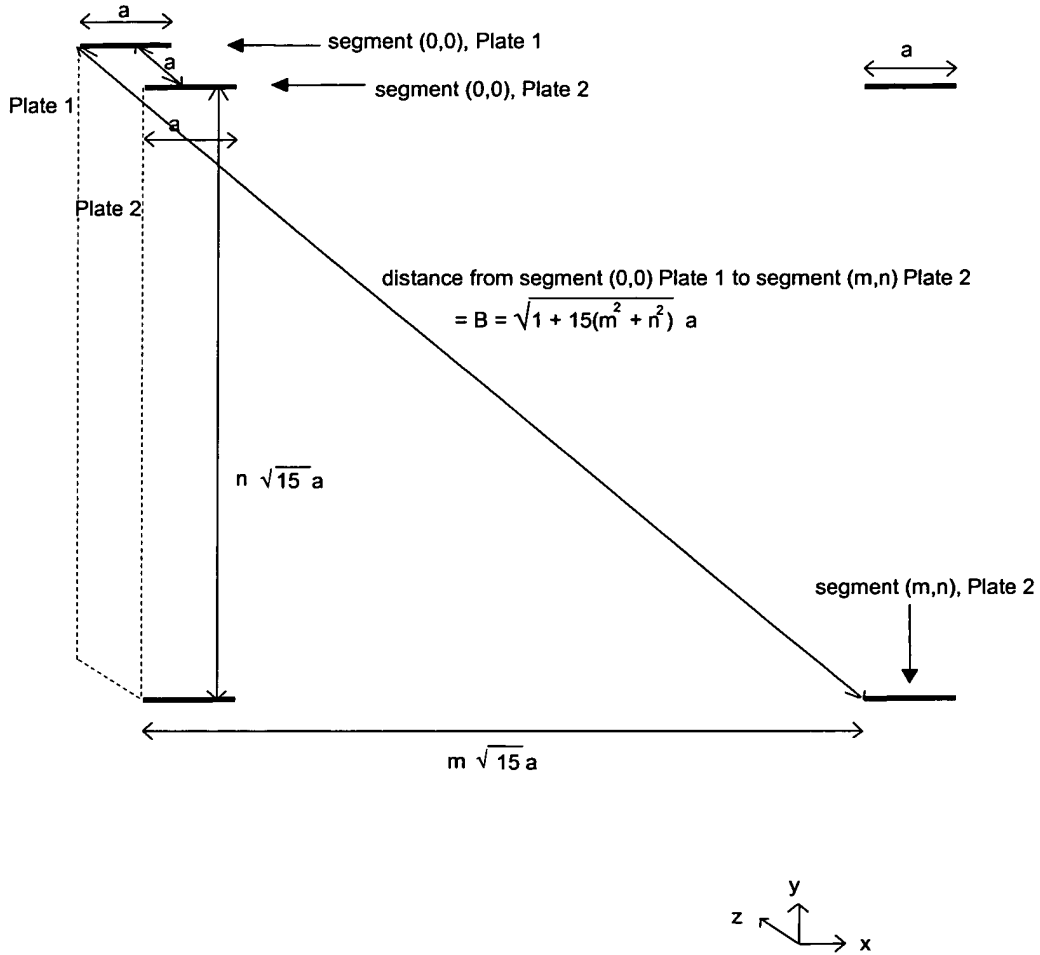


figure 12: timing differences

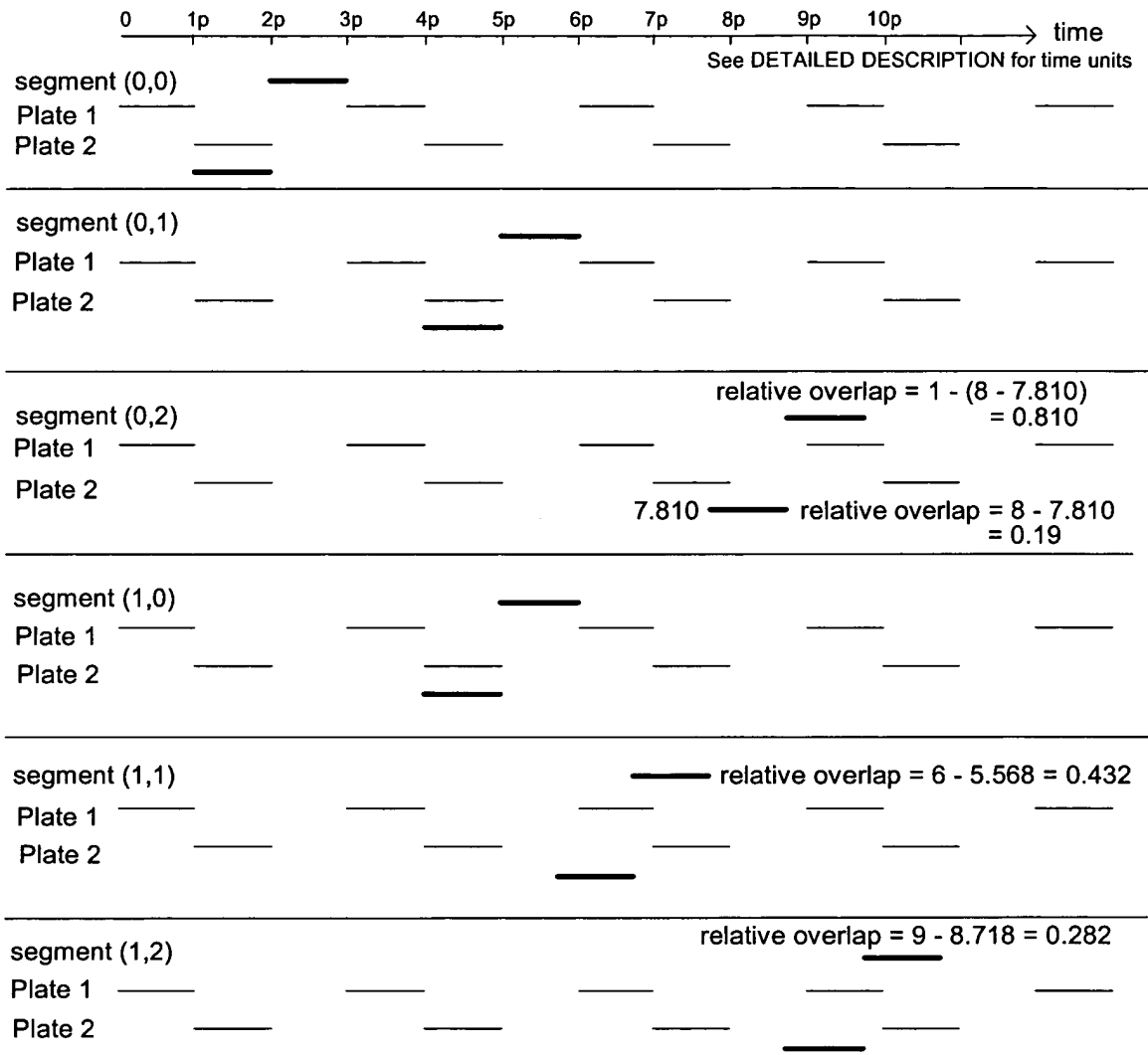
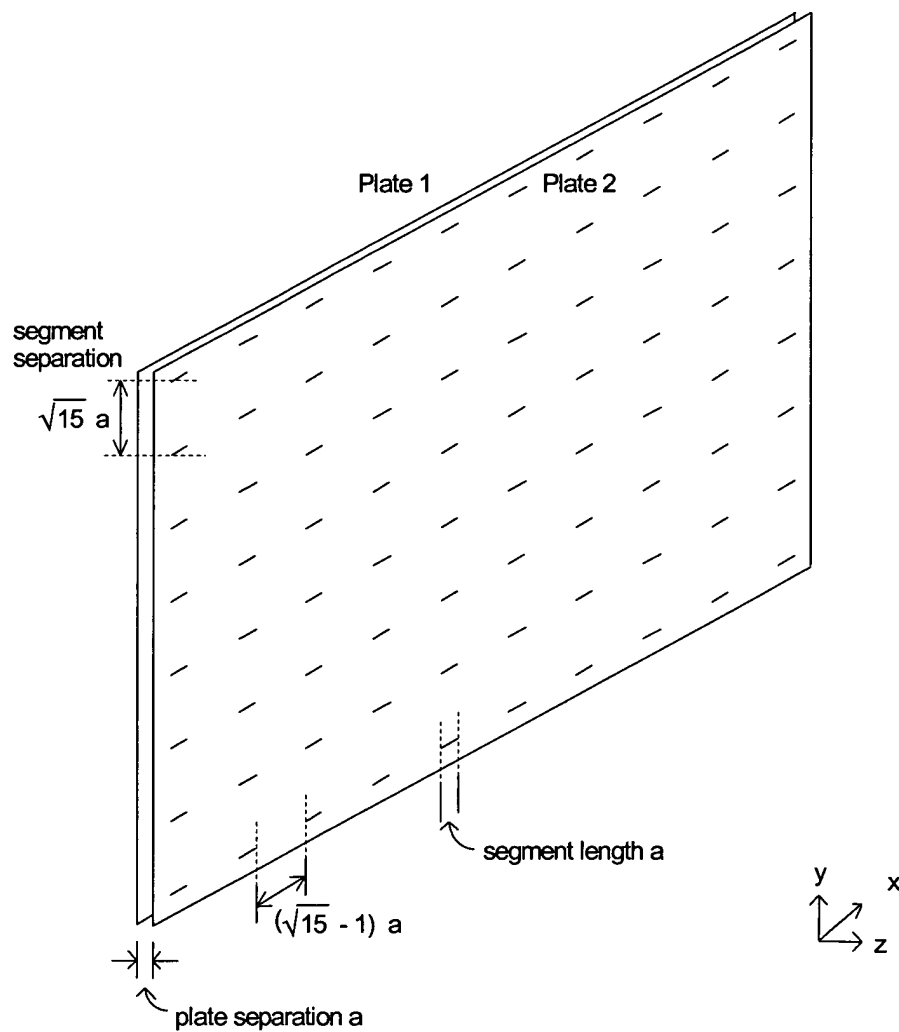


figure 13: plate view



Distance  $a$  is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales. Typical values for  $a$  would range from 1 cm to 1 km

figure 14: Relativistic force between current-carrying conducting wires

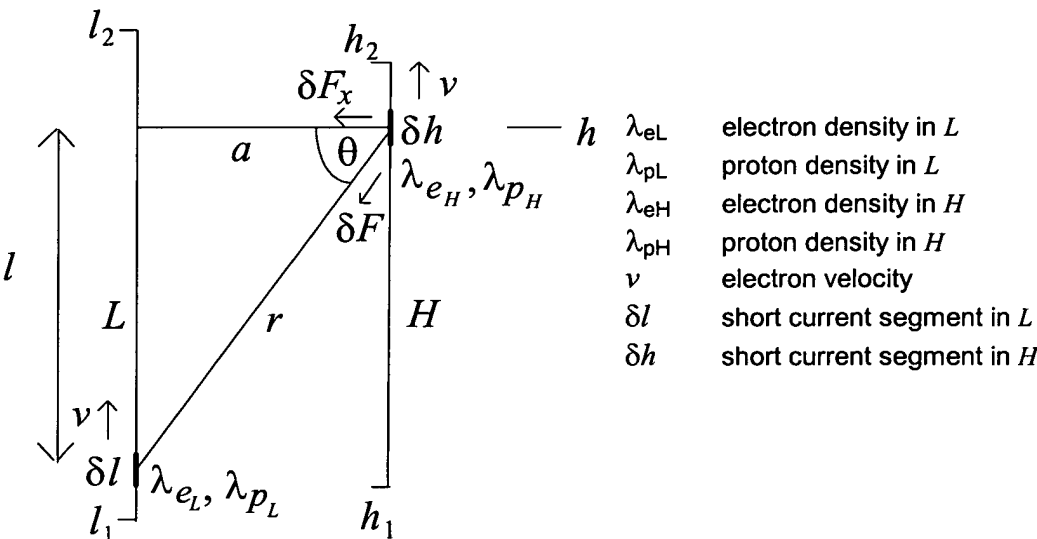


figure 15: Lorentz length contraction

